

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.



The Grand Result.

Enough has been transmitted by telegraph throughout the country to assure us beyond a reasonable doubt that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON are elected President and Vice President of these United States. Late returns indicate that all of the States have given their electoral votes for Lincoln and Johnson, except the States of New Jersey which supports McClellan by a majority of 500, Delaware which follows suit with a small majority of 450, and Kentucky—alas! Old Kentucky for which Vermont used to have so much regard, when "Harry of the West" was alive, gives the large majority for McClellan of 20,000. To this catalogue must probably be added Missouri, and with these crumbs of political comfort, Messrs. McClellan and Pendleton must, at present, be content. These four and no more have cast their electoral votes for Gen. George B. McClellan. The weight of the Chicago platform was too great for the great personal popularity of Gen. McClellan, and he and the platform must now be regarded, for present purposes, as practically "played out."

To those who have read the political discussions in the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT from the editorial scissors and editorial pen, we need not repeat how important we have regarded the presidential canvass just closed. We will not withhold an expression of our great gratification that the American people, upon a solemn appeal, have given their judgment in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war and in support of the present administration.

The crisis was momentous. The national will has been deliberately expressed that the war should be prosecuted to the full attainment of its praiseworthy purposes.

Of the part borne in the contest by different States we will speak hereafter when the returns shall have been made fully reliable. The grand result must give unspeakable comfort to the friends of Liberty and Union all over the civilized world.

Recent gains of administration members of Congress which are reported, render it certain that the Thirty-ninth Congress will give strong support to the Government. This is a matter of great public rejoicing, and, next to the election of Lincoln and Johnson, challenges our gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events, inasmuch as it assures in the House of Representatives the requisite majority of two-thirds for a constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery in the nation.

Sayings and Doings at Montpelier.
November 2, Senator Nichols reported "an act for organizing the Militia." It provides for the enrollment of all between the ages of 18 and 45. The State is to be divided into 12 districts, in each of which a regiment consisting of ten companies of 101 men each, is to be raised by volunteering or if necessary, by draft.

In each congressional district there is to be one brigade, and the whole State is to constitute one division. There are also to be in each congressional district one or more batteries of light artillery, and such cavalry as the Commander-in-Chief shall deem necessary.

Mr. Soule, of Fairfax, introduced an act to authorize the towns of Fairfax, Georgia, Cambridge, Fletcher and Waterville, to raise money to build a railroad. A joint resolution introduced by Mr. Wheeler of South Hero was adopted, thanking the people of Philadelphia for their kindness to Vermont troops, whether in hospitals or elsewhere, and expressing appreciation of their patriotism and kindness to soldiers generally; adopted.

The Legislature resolved to adjourn from Saturday to Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Bakersfield. Senator Collamer spoke in Representatives Hall for two hours on "the rebellion—its origin and its purposes." Judge Collamer is justly ranked as one of the ablest members of the United States Senate, and his address was remarkable for its array of facts and force of logic. Hon. George Thompson's address reported by Mr. P. Dewing has been printed in pamphlet form at the Freeman office, and we trust Judge Collamer's speech will be also printed in pamphlet form and widely distributed.

The important act by which vagrancy was made a crime and speedily punished, was passed and went into operation, Nov. 3.

No further business of general im-

portance was transacted before Thursday, Nov. 10th.

THE STEAM BOAT LINE TO AND FROM NEW YORK CITY.—We commend most heartily the steamboat line for passengers going to, or coming from, New York city. Taking the train at St. Albans and reaching Burlington, one can go aboard the excellent steamers on Lake Champlain, at 9.45 P. M. and arrive next day at New York City at 2 o'clock P. M., by the Hudson River railroad, or at 5.30 P. M. by the day steamers.

Or taking the steamboat train at 9 o'clock, A. M., at St. Albans and taking the 10.10 o'clock day boat at Burlington passengers can reach New York City at 6 o'clock next morning. This is the next attractive line and route for the tourist, if not for the business man.

To our taste this route is far preferable to riding the entire distance by rail.

It affords one more comfortable rest and meals and greater chance for seeing the scenery on the route through the Lake and on the Hudson river, besides an opportunity for stopping at Saratoga. In the summer season this route is far more desirable than the tedious one by railroad all the way and in the autumn nothing can be more beautiful or varied than the scenery on the Lake and Hudson river.

Thomas H. Canfield, Esq., is General Superintendent, whose office is on the west side of the square at Burlington, where tickets can be obtained. At the principal stations of the Vermont Central and Ogdensburg railroads, information and through tickets can also be procured.

The examination of the St. Albans raiders is slowly dragging along. On Monday, Judge Couse decided against the right of Mr. Ed. Carter, Clerk of the Crown, to appear in the case. Mr. Carter then withdrew from the proceedings and immediately sent in his resignation to Attorney General Cartier.

The Montreal papers continue to discuss the case of the raiders, and are quite bitter in their articles.

The Evening Telegraph of Tuesday, berates the Government for arraying its whole power and influence against the prisoners; while the Herald is anxious that Geo. N. Sanders and other Southern gentlemen in Canada should be expelled from the Province, on the ground that they are parties to the violation of our neutrality laws.

Mr. Henry L. Patterson, son of Mr. Jehiel Patterson, formerly of St. Albans and now of Georgia, and late of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, Co. B, and recently detailed for special detective service in Washington and Alexandria, died, of typhoid fever, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1864, aged 38 years. His remains duly embalmed and in charge of his brother, Mr. Oscar M. Patterson who is attached to the U. S. Construction corps, were buried in the grave-yard at St. Albans Village, Nov. 2. The funeral was had in military style at the chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. D. Elkins, of Cambridge. A squad of U. S. Infantry, under Corporal Hopkins, and some fifteen of Mr. Patterson's comrades in Co. B, just arrived at Burlington, under command of Lieut. John Sawyer, did escort duty with "wailing file and muffled drum," and fired the customary salute at the grave.

Mr. Patterson was a brave soldier, of fine personal appearance and excellence of character. His loss to the family of which he was justly the flower and pride is irreparable and the sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended to the afflicted mourners.

"Harry Hazel's Yankee Blade" is the title of a new weekly paper just established in Boston, by Jones & Company, 32 Congress street. It is devoted to tales, sketches, military and naval adventures, poetry, wit and humor, and to the interests of soldiers, sailors and landmen. It is well printed and is afforded to subscribers at three dollars per annum.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.—The following is the act of Congress in regard to the naturalization of aliens who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States:

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the Court admitting such alien, shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now

provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.—*Acts of Congress, Session II, Chap. 200.*

Manufactures in Franklin County and Vicinity—No. 1.

From time to time, as it may suit our convenience to obtain the necessary data, we design to present to the readers of the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT reliable accounts of the several manufacturing establishments in the county of Franklin. This plan will necessarily involve much pains-taking on our part and the cordial co-operation of those whose business is thus prominently brought into public notice. This purpose, we trust, will secure the good will of those whose establishments may be described and may aid in making the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT a welcome visitant at the shops and fireplaces of a increasing circle of readers and subscribers.

We inaugurate the series with the establishments of our neighbors, L. L. Dutcher & Son, St. Albans Village. This mercantile house was established October 23d, 1844, succeeding the late Jasper Curtis, Esq., as druggists. Mr. Frederick Dutcher, the Junior partner, entered the co-partnership in July 1851. The same convenient and centrally situated premises on Main street have been occupied from the commencement of the business.

The establishment consists of a neat and convenient apothecary store with a laboratory and a manufactory for fly paper in the rear. It is of this latter we wish particularly to speak.

The building used for the express purpose of manufacturing fly paper is about thirty five feet square and three stories high.

In the cellar of this factory is a large cistern containing seventy hogheads of rain water supplied from the roof.

In the first story is a large boiler containing ninety gallons, where the poisonous fluid with which the paper is saturated, is prepared. This boiler is furnished with proper pipes for the escape of the poisonous vapors. From this boiler the poisonous fluid is conveyed by means of pumps to the two stories above to tanks fitted to receive it. Into these tanks the paper is dipped and hung upon poles which are placed upon racks for drying. These racks occupy all the space in the upper rooms not used for the purpose of labeling the sheets after they have been dried. These racks will hold about four thousand sheets each, and, when the weather is propitious, are filled every day. The paper when dry is taken from the racks and each sheet has a label pasted upon it. When labelled, the paper is placed upon shelves built against the walls of the upper stories; and thence taken, when labels are dry, counted into quires, tied up into reams and made ready for shipment.

During the warm season occupation was this year given to forty two female operatives. Over four barrels of flour were used in the manufacture of paste for labels.

The amount paid during the year to the printers for labels exceeded seven hundred dollars. Nearly twenty tons of paper were used in this business during the year, and sent to customers in every loyal state in the Union including California and Oregon. Large quantities were also shipped to all the British North American Provinces.

L. L. Dutcher & Son are also manufacturing druggists and put up various proprietary articles upon all of which they have paid during the present year an excise duty of nearly six hundred dollars.

BATTLE OF CROWN CREEK.—Gen. L. A. Grant, in his report of the casualties in the VI. Brigade, on the 19th ult., embraces those who went from Franklin and Grand Isle Counties, as follows:

Killed—Mauley E. Bellows, Fairfax; Willard M. Davis, St. Albans.

Wounded—Thomas B. Kennedy, Sheldon; John E. Chamberlin, Sheldon; slight; John B. Lute, Bakersfield; slight; Charles H. Stowe, Fletcher; leg, slight; Wm. L. Kingsley, Fletcher; arm, severe; Edward Orton, Fairfax; leg, severe; Edward W. Vine, Bakersfield; wrist; John Crawford, Swanton; wounded; Harvey A. Kellogg, Richmond; finger; William H. O'Hare, Franklin; finger, and missing; John Kelley, Franklin; shoulder, severe; Alwood Gladding, Franklin; head; Napoleon Bombard, Albion; head, severe; Nelson Baker, South Hero; head slight; Peter Trovill, South Hero; arm, severe; Herbert Phelps, Albion; foot slight; George W. Dyke, Sheldon, face severely.

Missing—Milo S. Barber, Richmond; Albert Guntt, St. Albans; Peter Lambree, Montgomery; Julius Miner, Richmond.

The Canadian authorities are vigorously engaged in pursuing and securing the turbulent burglars and murderers who "invaded" Vermont from Canada. The pretence of being "belligerents" cannot impose on the common sense of our Provincial neighbors, and it is gratifying to record the zeal of the latter in bringing them to punishment as felons.—*Boston Transcript.*

Anniversaries at Montpelier.

On Tuesday, Oct. 18th, the Vermont Historical Society held its annual meeting. Rev. Dr. Labaree delivered a scholarly address. Rev. C. C. Parker, read an excellent biographical notice of Ex-Gov. Ezra Butler. Rev. Dr. Tyler prepared a capital notice, of Col. Cummings, of Brattleboro, which was read. Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D. of Burlington, was chosen orator for next year, and Edward J. Phelps, Esq., of Burlington, substitute. W. F. Poole, Esq., of Boston, and Dr. Roland S. Houghton of New York city, and Hon. Jonathan Tenney, of Boscawen, N. H. were elected corresponding members.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19th, the anniversary of the Vermont Sunday School Union was celebrated. Rev. D. S. Frost, of Orange, N. J., addressed the Convention on the "Sunday School Teacher and his Mission," and was followed by Rev. Messrs. Stevens, of Westminster, Dunn, of Fairfax, Foster of Burlington, Bryington, of Windsor, and others. The constitution was amended so as to change the time of holding the convention to the third Tuesday of August.

In the afternoon the Rev. E. H. Byington, of Windsor, delivered an excellent address on "Sunday Schools, historically and prospectively considered." Very forcible resolutions were then adopted by the convention, after remarks from Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Bolton, and others.

Rev. C. R. Hawley, of Sheldon, took part in the discussion in regard to the Christian's duty to the Sunday School. Rev. O. G. Wheeler, of South Hero, and Frederick Dutcher, Esq., of St. Albans, were County Secretaries. The proceedings are to be printed in pamphlet form.

In the evening the Vermont Bible Society held its fifty-second anniversary. Hon. Paul Dillingham, presiding; Hon. L. Brainerd, of St. Albans, Vice President for Franklin County, and Rev. O. G. Wheeler, for Grand Isle County. A sermon—learned and eloquent—was delivered by the Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston, in which that eminent Episcopal clergyman spoke of the Bible, its relation to man and adaptation to human nature and its unity of inward agreements. We trust, as a copy of this discourse was requested for publication, it will be widely circulated throughout the country.

On the same evening, Hon. George Thompson pronounced a capital address in Representatives' Hall, which has been printed, as we learn from the *Freeman*, in pamphlet form. That paper speaks in glowing terms of his "clear reasoning, his admirable arrangement of facts and his magnificent rhetoric."

The annual session of the Vermont Medical Society was held at Montpelier, Oct. 19th and 20th. Drs. A. F. Woodward, of Brandon, and L. C. Butler, of Essex, made a report on the subject of the "Spotted Fever." Dr. O. F. Fassett, of East Berkshire, also presented a very valuable paper on the same subject. Dr. Fassett's essay is pronounced "the most extensive report which has come before the profession since the recent appearance of this disease."

Dr. P. H. Bradford, of Northfield, gave a finished address on the subject of Tuberculosis. Dr. Pond, of Rutland, read an article on Diphtheria.

The next semi-annual meeting will be held at Stowe, June 28th and 29th, 1865. Drs. Frost, Ballard, and Woodward were appointed a committee to prepare the medical history of Vermont Regiments.

Dr. O. F. Fassett of East Berkshire, was elected President of the society, and Dr. J. S. Richmond, of Woodstock, re-elected Secretary. The transactions of the society were ordered to be printed before the semi-annual meeting in June, 1865.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 19th, the Vermont Colonization Society held its anniversary—"Hon." Daniel Baldwin, presiding, and Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary. Henry W. Johnson, a native of Ferrisburg, Vt., a colored lawyer from New York city addressed the society. He was introduced by Rev. William H. Lord, who "rejoiced in the fact that some preferred to attend the colonization meeting rather than to hear George Thompson." Gov. John G. Smith was elected one of the managers, and Rev. J. K. Converse was re-elected secretary.

We have taken pains to procure and shall publish in the next number of the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT, an account of the manner of the death of Mr. Elmus J. Morrison—together with the testimony of Miss Blakely, Messrs. Wilson and Fuller before Justice Gilman who were eye-witnesses of the killing of Mr. Morrison. The report of Doctors Branch, Woodward, Day and Stevens after the post-mortem examination will also be printed. Persons in want of this paper to preserve or to send away will secure copies by giving immediate notice of their wishes at the Transcript office.

Examination of the St. Albans Raiders at Montreal.

We make the following abstract of the testimony in the examination of the St. Albans raiders at Montreal, from the report in this *Witness and Gazette* of that city:

Albert Sowles, sworn: Reside in St. Albans, am Cashier in the First National Bank of St. Albans.—About 3 o'clock, P. M. 19th of October, two persons came into the bank, one preceding the other. I was behind the counter I was the only person belonging to the bank who was in. The one who came in first drew a revolver, cocked it, and said "You are my prisoner." He pointed the revolver to me, and said, "if you offer any resistance, I will shoot you dead." He was then about a yard from me. I made no answer to this threat, but was intimidated by it, and considered my life in danger. The other person came up and he drew a revolver.

The witness then pointed out C. M. Wallace, as being the one who first entered the bank, approached and made the threat spoken of. Could not recognize the second man. A few moments after, two more men entered the bank. I saw no arms with these last two men, at the time they came into the bank, but one of them came around behind the counter where I was. Mr. Wallace directed the men to go and take the funds of the bank. The witness then pointed out one of the prisoners, named Joseph McGrorty, as being the one who came behind the counter. The said McGrorty went to an iron safe, in which were kept the funds of the bank, including bonds and other securities. The door of the safe was open, McGrorty opened the drawer, and took therefrom current bills of the New England Banks also greenbacks, the amount being about \$9,000. He took out of the safe a large amount of United States treasury notes, bearing 7 and 3 tenths interest, and amounting to the value of \$29,000. He also took five per cent. gold tender promissory notes to the amount of \$14,000. They had coupons attached. There were also taken six per cent. compound interest notes to the amount of \$1,000. McGrorty put the bankbills into his pocket, and threw the treasury notes and other securities spoken of to the other men who were standing outside of the counter. McGrorty and Wallace asked what the contents of the envelopes containing the securities were, and I told them that the envelopes contained private papers left in my charge for safe-keeping. They said they did not want to take private papers, and they left the most of them on the counter, taking merely one or two of them. During this time one of the four men stood inside the front door entrance.

The witness here recognized in court one of the prisoners as being the one in question, and who now gave his name as Alexander Pope Bruce.

I did not see any arms in the possession of the four men, except on Wallace and another man whom I do not recognize. The latter drew a revolver, cocked it, and holding it in his hand, said, "We represent the Confederate States of America, and we come here to retaliate for outrages committed by General Sheridan." These men remained in the bank ten or fifteen minutes, then left altogether, taking with them monies and bills. They were dressed as civilians. About a minute after they had left the bank, Wm. H. Blaisdell entered and enquired what was going forward, and what these fellows were doing. I told him I supposed they were robbers as they had robbed the bank. Blaisdell left the bank followed by myself, and on going out of the bank I saw a person run across the road in front of the bank up the steps, and armed with a revolver. On his ascending the steps, Blaisdell pushed against him, knocking him off the steps and falling over him. I then saw two persons running up to where we were, both of them with revolvers. One of these was Wallace. I heard one of these two call out to the party who was under Blaisdell, "shoot him, shoot him." When they got up to Blaisdell they presented their pistols at him, and he then got up. The robbers then ordered Blaisdell to go with them to a park in the neighborhood of the bank. Bruce then came up, and gave a similar order. I went a short distance with them and then turned off towards the depot. I had not gone far in that direction, when I met the prisoner, John McGrorty, who ordered me back to the park, threatening to shoot me if I did not comply. I accompanied him to the park, and there I found the prisoner Bruce, armed with a revolver, keeping in custody about a dozen persons, some of whom I recognized as citizens of the place. During the time I was so detained, I saw some five or six persons with revolvers. They were stopping teams and taking the horses out. I also saw Collins H. Huntington, jeweler of St. Albans, pass along the street. The armed men ordered him to stop, but he pushed on, paying no attention to the order. One of the gang said "shoot him, shoot him." I was kept in custody on the park about 20 or 30 minutes. The men in question seemed to be acting in concert. Bruce, who kept the citizens in custody on the park, called out to one of the gang to bring him a good horse. Shortly after, another man, armed and on horseback, and they all rode off together. I then heard, from that quarter, the firing of pistols, and saw them very soon afterwards ride off in a northerly direction towards Canada. So far as I can judge, there were about twenty of them.

Henry Nelson Whitman, J. P., St. Albans, examined: I am a stipendiary for the township of Stanbridge, District of Bedford. I recognize S. E. Lackey one of the prisoners now in Court, also M. Sporr, James A. Doty, Jos. McGrorty, A. P. Bruce and Thomas S. Collins. I first saw four of these men: Lackey, Sporr, Bruce and Col-

lins, on the night of the 19th of October, and arrested them then, or on the morning of the 20th. Bruce and Sporr were in bed in a tavern kept by one William Elder. I then made prisoners of them, and put keepers over them. I met Collins coming into Bacon's Hotel, Stanbridge East, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. I took him into custody, and put keepers over him. Lackey I arrested on the sidewalk near Bacon's hotel. The prisoners were dressed in plain clothes. Four of them had arms in their hands. The other two men who had no arms (Doty and McGrorty), I arrested in a barn at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. They were sleeping in a barn, in a lot on the first concession of Dunham. The first two who were arrested at Elder's, namely: Sporr and Bruce, were armed each with two revolvers. The prisoners were spattered with mud some of them having mud on their faces. They looked like persons who had travelled over a bad road. I searched all the prisoners after I arrested them. I told them they were arrested for robbing the St. Albans banks. I found money on all of them; their pockets were all filled. Witness here produced the money found on the persons of the prisoners. There were four parcels, two large and two small ones, and a roll of apparently half dollar pieces. On the arrest of Bruce and Sporr at Elder's tavern, I found the following packages of money:

One package of bank bills of St. Albans Bank, containing \$1000; a second package of bank bills of same bank, containing \$1000; also another package of U. S. Notes, containing \$900; another package of St. Albans bank, to the amount of \$1000; another package of same bank bills, amounting to \$1000; another package of same bills, to the amount of \$1000; another package same bills, amounting to \$1000; ten other packages same bills, each containing \$1000; a package of \$500 of St. Albans bills; another of same bank, \$400; another of same, \$305, another of same \$100; a package of U. S. treasury notes, 7 3/10ths, amounting to \$14,809. I found these packages in the pocket of Bruce and Spurr, and some of them under their heads in the bed. Also found in their pockets \$19.99 in American silver. These packages of bank bills, and treasury notes, and silver I now hand over to Guillaume Lamotte, Esq., Chief of City Police, by order of Justice Counsel. I found upon Collins at Bacon's Hotel, two packages of bills, of American banks, one marked as containing \$1,984; the other was American greenbacks, marked to the amount of \$1,984; the other was American greenbacks, marked to the amount of \$2,593.

Found upon James A. Doty and Jos. McGrorty in the barn, packages of bank bills, one professedly containing \$5,260, and another of bank bills and greenbacks, marked as containing \$2,065; another package of same kind of money was marked for \$1,400; and another package contained \$1,200 U. S. 5-20 bonds, which I produce and hand over by order of Judge Counsel.

The only grounds upon which our government is endeavoring to obtain an order from the Canadian authorities for the rendition of the robbers and murderers who recently made the raid upon St. Albans is found in the facts to be applied to the case under the following article of the Ashburton Treaty:

"Art. 10. It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty, shall upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitives or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension or commitment for trial, if the camp or offence had there been committed."

The Winthrop Church and Society, in Charleston, have presented a call to Rev. J. E. Rankin of this city, to become their Pastor. They offer him an annual salary of \$2,500, with an appropriation of \$500 to defray the expense of removing. This is the second invitation Mr. Rankin has received to leave Lowell within a few months; and we fear he may not feel like declining the solicitations of the Charleston Society. He has been settled in Lowell less than three years, but during that time he has become much endeared to the people of the Appleton Street Church, and outside of that circle he has many personal friends and admirers, who would sincerely regret the occurrence of an event which would take him from our city. We trust the offers of the people of Charleston, though generous and well-intended, will not be sufficient to induce him to sever his present relations with the Appleton Street Society.—*Lowell Courier.*

PROFOUND LOGIC.—A Chicago party journal quotes sundry conciliatory and kind remarks, made with reference to the South, by the President, before his inauguration, and before armed rebels assaulted the American flag, to show their inconsistency with his words and acts after this latter event. How much soundness, is shown by the fact that in exploded lie, that Mr. Lincoln stole into Washington disguised in a cloak and an old Scotch cap.

A Chicago party journal has asserted for months that President Lincoln had been receiving his salary in gold. The assertion has been authoritative, branded as a falsehood; with the accidental statement that at one time the President left his salary unpaid in the treasury for eleven months. Whereupon the New York *World* intimates that Mr. Lincoln cannot be the habit of paying his honest debts.

—One of Count Schwabe's last benefactions to the soldiers is the opening of a library of five hundred volumes to the boys in camp at Readville, Mass.

LATEST ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

All military operations seem to have been suspended for a short time and the presidential contest has occupied the attention of soldiers and people. The result of this contest is given elsewhere.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that officers from Chattanooga report that Sherman returned to Atlanta early last week with 5 corps of his army, leaving 2 corps in Tennessee, under Thomas, to watch Hood. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta is burned and Gen. Sherman is marching for Charleston, S. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. Persons connected with the Government discredit the reported movement of Sherman upon Charleston, and say there is no official verification of the statement.

It is rumored that Robert J. Walker is to succeed Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury, and that he leaves for Washington this evening. The Commercial says three New York merchants have been summoned to Washington to answer charges of complicity with blockade running.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. The publication that McClellan had resigned, is not verified on inquiry at the War Department which has received no such notification.

Capture of the Pirate Florida.

The Florida arrived at San Salvador, on the 7th ult., Capt. Collins having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the Florida port. Accordingly the Wachusett steered for the Florida, hitting her in the quarter without doing great injury. Capt. Collins now called out to them on board the pirate to surrender or would sink her. This demand was complied to by the First Lieutenant in "under the circumstances he surrendered."

The Florida was taken completely by surprise; seventy of her men were known being on shore, and others were asleep and half intoxicated. The blow given the Florida in the Wachusett carried away the mizen-mast and main yard, which fell the awning, preventing any one from getting up from below. So momentous was the officer of the deed that the intention of the Wachusett Captain, that he sung out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the Florida were captured. The Wachusett and Florida were bound by St. Thomas on the 21st inst. to New York.

This achievement of Capt. Napolean Collins of the screw-steamer "Wachusett," is one of the most daring feats on record. He is by birth a Pennsylvanian, was appointed from India and entered the Navy in 1832. The Wachusett assisted the army before Yorktown in May, 1862, and aided the naval attack on Fort Darling.

THE VERMONT BANKS.—From the Bank Commissioner's Report printed we glean the following items of general interest:

The total amount of the Banking Capital in this State, exclusive of the National Banks, at the present time is \$3,834,990, being \$81,010, less than last year.

The total circulation of the Bank was, on the first day of July, A. D. 1864, \$6,046,134.30, being an increase upon the preceding year of \$630,000.35.

The total loans of the same Banks for the year ending July 1, 1864, were \$22,055,593.73, being an increase upon the preceding year of \$283,062.62.

The total foreign loans, during the year ending July 1, 1864, were \$305,181.45, being a decrease from the preceding year of 139,743.91.

The total amount of dividends declared by the several State Banks in this State, during the year ending July 1, 1864, inclusive, were \$403,324.19, being an increase upon the preceding year of \$125,219.91.

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As a general thing three dividends have been made out of the earnings of the year. Most of the Banks have a large amount of Government Securities, which, in a great measure, accounts for their large dividends.

The total amount of taxes the State Banks in this State have paid the United States Government, during the last year, are \$98,761.91.

Three Banks, Acutney, Franklin County and Rutland County, have no specie. The Vermont Bank has the largest amount of specie viz: \$124,000, and the Bank of Montpelier \$110,000, and the Bank of Middlebury \$100,000, and the Bank of Brattleboro \$354.28.

The Banks have, all together, a stock plus of nearly half a million dollars, or about one eighth of their capital. The Report is a very favorable financial exhibit of the state currency.—*Montpelier Freeman.*

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